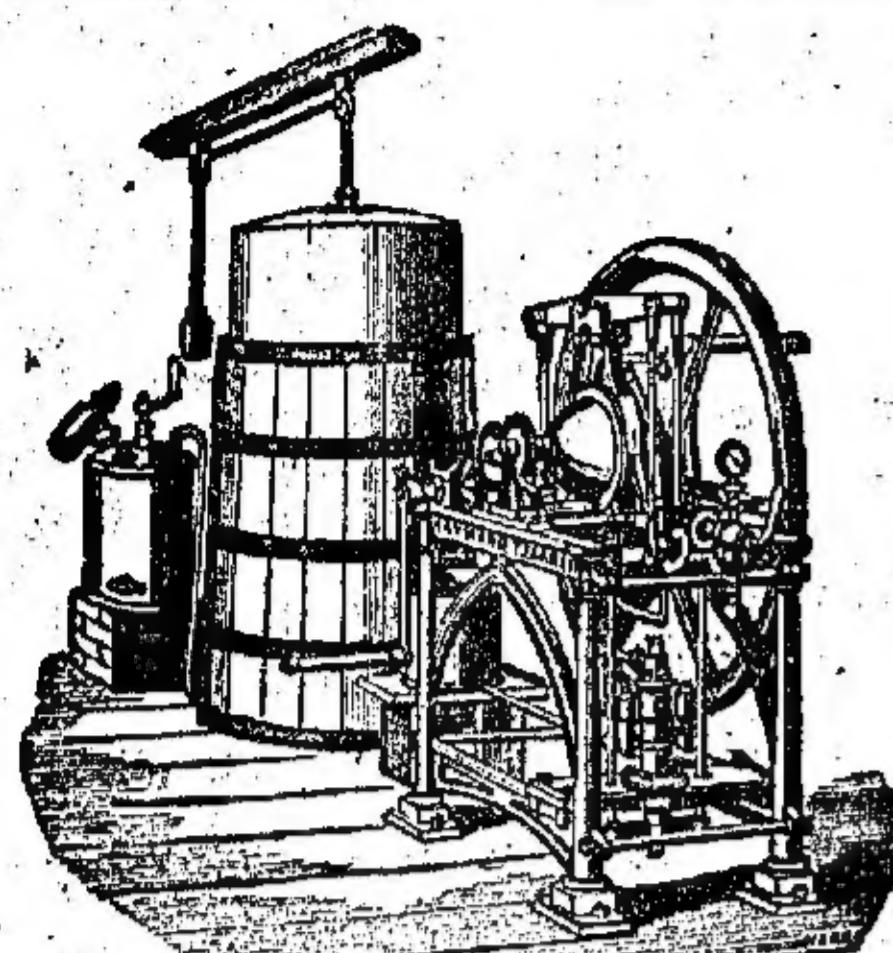


Intimations.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.,
Engineers and Manufacturers
OF ALL KINDS OF
SODA WATER MACHINERY,
HATE NOW MADE
OVER 2,000
OF THEIR
CONTINUOUS BEAM-ACTION MACHINES



84 & 85, WHITECROSS ST., LONDON.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,

FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,

Respectfully inform their Friends and the

Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE

CIRCUUS, where may be seen samples of

every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental

Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins,

etc.; also

CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerogen or Candles.

CHINA AND STONEWARE, for Breakfast, Dinner,

Desert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges,

Vials, etc.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS,

CLOTHES, &c., and all MEES and HOTEL

requried.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or

London reference and addressed to the Office,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUUS, LONDON,

PELLATT & Co., GLASS Manufacturers.



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the complaints of a minor, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against these evils which so often beset the human race—vis—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

They are prepared by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 53, Oxford Street, London.

* * * Pairs of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20ap78 1w ff

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

The most effectual remedy for old sores, warts, ulcers, rheumatism, all skin diseases, in fact, when applied according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Stores-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

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20ap78 1w ff

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Emmett Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cure, while medical men extol its virtues most extenuately, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Croup, hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.
8jne78 1w 26t 1de78

PERFUMERY.

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS; YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE
—AND SARCANthus; OLD BROWN
WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POW-
DER; FLORIDA WATER.**

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—“A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,”
printed in seven colours.

25may78

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and
Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
Jams and Jellies,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
Tart Fruits Dessert Fruits,
PURE SALAD OIL,
Mustard, Vinegar,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
Fresh Salmon and Herrings,
HERRINGS & SARDINES,
Yarmouth Bloaters,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
Prepared Soups, in Tins,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS and Bacon, in Tins,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
Oxford and Cambridge: Sauages,
BOLLOCK SAUCES,
Yorkshire Game and Fork Fles,
TONGUES, GAME, FOULTRY,
Plum puddings,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may be had
from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
or jars, they should invariably be
destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon
delivery, to detect any attempt at
substitution of articles of
inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Cross
Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and
Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

16june77 1w 58t 15june78

NOW READY.

CHENG-SHUI: or, THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
J. E. ATKINSON. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
1s. 6d.

BUDDEISM, Its HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By Dr. J. KIRSH. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, 1s. 6d.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane,
Crawford & Co.

Bengross, Half St., 1878.

THE CHINA MAIL.

To Let.

TO LET.
THE BUNGALOW No. 24, Gage Street,
The DWELLING HOUSE No. 6,
Moque Terrace.
THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers,
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4
Alexandra Terrace.
The BUNGALOW, No. 1, Old Bally
Street.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

TO BE LET.

With Possession from 31st Instant.

THAT Portion of No. 37, Queen's Road
CENTRAL, known as "THE MEDICAL
HALL."
For particulars, apply to TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, May 17, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
with Godowns attached.
Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.
DAVID BASSOON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamer
"MALABAR."
Captain Gouin, will be despatched for the above Port
on SATURDAY Next, the 22nd Instant,
at 5 o'clock p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAISE.
The Company's Steamship
"TANANIS,"
Commandant De La MARCHELE,
will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next
French Mail.

H. DU FOUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAISE.
The Company's Steamship
"AMAZONE,"
Commandant NOMDEDEU, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU FOUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

CONSIGNERS of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU FOUEY,
Agent.

Ex "Yangtse."
SP (in triangle) Order, 100 bags
from Sharp Stones, Madras.
Ex "Ava."
M & C 1/2 Meats Milles & Co.,
2 cases Hams, London.
FH 2 Order, 1 case Cachou, from Marseilles.
JARG Order, 6 bales Cotton, from Galle.
Macao.

Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

NOT Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

DEVANIA, British barque, Capt. William
May.—Molchers & Co.

AMERICA, British steamer, Captain J.
Graham.—Birley & Co.

ANNIE LOWRAY, British barque, Captain
B. Gale.—Borneo Co., Limited.

W. H. DEETS, American 3-m schooner,
Captain L. S. Endicott.—Meyer & Co.

CHION, British barque, Captain John J.
Scott.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

MARINA BROCKELMANS, German barque,
Captain Kluth.—Meyer & Co.

ELIZABETH, British barque, Captain Geo.
Johnson.—Meyer & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 14. Gaudi & Morris, German ship,
84, F. Bahrer, Amoy June 12, Rice—
Wine &c Co.

June 15. Niccolus, German schooner,
157, E. Staken Newchwang May 28, Pecan—
AMERIGO, KARENZ & Co.

June 15. Emrys, Spanish steamer, 322,
Francisco Blanco, Manila June 11, General

EMERSON & Co.

June 15. H.M.S. Thistle, 464, R. S.
Hunt, Shanghai June 10.

DEPARTURES.

June 15. Susto, for Shanghai.
15. Thistle, for Europe, etc.
15. Ursula, for Yokohama.
15. Macao, for Amoy.
15. Past, for Manila.
15. Moray, for Singapore, Penang and
Calcutta.

15. Arrivals, Apox, for Singapore,
Penang and Calcutta.

15. Samson, for Australia, Tasmania.

15. Macau, for India.

Cleared.

Sedan, for Manila.
Antenor, for London, etc.
Henrik Ibsen, for Nagasaki.
Francis B. Hoy, for Illico.
Condor, for Guan.
Quinta, for Saigon.
Norma, for Swatow.
Zamboanga, for Hainan.
Lucre, for Bangkok.
Asia, for Vladivostock.
Ocean, for Foochow.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived
Per Emily, from Manila, Revd. Fathers
Gou, Bry, Nano, Martinez, Carret, Echevaria, Oso, Salazar, Mr. Patterson, and
271 Chinese for Amoy.

Per Gustav & Marie, from Amoy, 1
European.

DEPARTED.

Per Thibet, from Shanghai: for Venise, Dr. J. Frazer.—From Yokohama: for Southampton, Capt. Webb and son, Ident. T. S. Bradley, Messrs. Edgar, Tremlett, Emary, Bull, G. W. Reid, A. Syer and T. Donaldson, and 63 Deck.—From Hongkong: for Southampton, Colonel A. Basano, C.B., Mrs. Wilford and infant, Messrs. Wickham, Murton, and C. V. Lang; for Singapore, one Sergeant, R.E., one 2nd Corporal, R.E., 2 Sappers, and 1 Chinese Draughtsman.

Per Orissa, for Yokohama, Mr. Fenner, Comdr. F. Edwards, R.N., Mr. Sabham, and 8 Chinese.

Per Moray, for Singapore, etc., Rev. Mr. Sultan, 205 Chinese, and 4 Indians.

Per Arribador, Aspar, for Singapore, etc., Rev. Stockman, Messrs. Anderson, Geo. Stanton, D. Benjamin, J. A. Nathan, and 230 Chinese.

Per Siberia, for Melbourne, Mr. J. W. Symonds; for Australian Ports, 56 Chinese.

Per Paris, for Manila, 2 Europeans, and 2 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Quinta, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.
Per Swatow, for Swatow, 150 Chinese.

Per Lucre, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

Per Asia, for Vladivostock, 4 Europeans

and 12 Chinese.

Per Ocean, for Foochow, 1 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

H.M.S. Third reports: Light N.E. and E. winds throughout the passage. Very fine weather.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is extracted from the latest London and Colonial Papers, etc.—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE

AT HONGKONG

When Name. From
Oct. 18. Oscar, Hamburg
Nov. 2. Minna, London
3. Elizabeth Shield, Hamburg
Dec. 1. Glengaber, Flushing
25. G. B. S., Liverpool
Jan. 13. Elviro, Cardiff
21. Earl of Devon, Antwerp
Feb. 7. Nourmahal, London
9. Lodore, Falmouth
9. Hedwige, Cardiff
21. Magdal, Falmouth
22. Elviro, Cardiff
24. Emanuela, Antwerp
25. Highlander, New York
Mar. 1. Prince Amadeo, Cardiff
9. Mabel Clark, Liverpool
9. Josephine, Farnham
12. Pandita, London
12. Bertha Engeler, Flushing
12. Landseer, Antwerp
19. Alice D. Cooper, Farnham
20. Sonnia, N'cardo (N.S.W.)
28. Orache, Liverpool
29. Mania II, Cunard
30. Edithian (s.), Antwerp
30. Imhat (s.), London
Apr. 6. Maritime Union, Cardiff
6. Benefactor, New York
11. Hamburg, Hamburg
15. Lizzie Parry, Antwerp
16. Dartmouth, London
16. Invincible, Farnham
22. Rose, Cardiff
23. Mania II, Cunard
30. Edithian (s.), Antwerp
30. Imhat (s.), London
May 1. David Melmore, London
2. Gordon Curtis (s.), London
2. Sir Walter (s.), Liverpool
2. Malrose, Liverpool
2. Corvo, Farnham
5. Imperiale Elisetta, Liverpool
5. Strathmore, Cardiff
6. Challenge, Cardiff
6. Southern Cross, Farnham

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Gleniffer, Stad Amsterdam.

Banister, Solent Vessel, Marine.

Melrose, At Liverpool.

Hector (s.)

CARGO.

Per British barque Doves, for London,

sailed 11th June 1878.—2,752 bags Sugar,

550 casks and 3,200 cases Preserves, 3,500

bags Cassia, 150 casks Soy, 8 hhdms. Tallow,

264 hhdms Waste Silk, 13 hhdms Parfum Silk,

435 rolls Matting, 433 bundles Cacao,

143 cases Chinaware, 125 bags Galangal,

50 boxes Feathers, 13 boxes Essential Oil,

15,091 pieces Buffalo Horns, and 66 pieces Sandries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—

Per Tibet, at 8 a.m., on Sunday, the

15th inst. Private ship news.

For VLADIVOSTOK AND NICOLAEVSK.—

Per Asia, at 8 a.m. To-morrow, the 16th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—

Per Dragon, at 11:30 a.m., on Monday,

the 17th inst.

For FOOCHOW.—

Per Fortune, at noon, on Monday, the

17th inst.

For AMOY AND MARTILIA.—

Per Dragon, at 12 m.p.m., on Monday, the

17th inst.

For MANILA AND CALUTTA.—

Per Dragon, at 12 m.p.m., on Monday, the

17th inst.

For LUNA.—

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SAIGON.—

Per Quinda, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the

17th inst., instead of as previously

notified.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet Yangtze will

be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, with

Mail to and through the United

Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles;

to Saigon, Singapore, Madras,

Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and

Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing

the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 21st instant.—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closed. Post

Office closes except the Night Box,

which remains open all night.

Saturday, 22nd instant.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of

Stamps, Registry of Letters, and

Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late

Letters.

11:30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only)

may be posted on payment of a

Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage,

until

11:30 A.M., when the Post Office closes

entirely.

Hongkong, June 8, 1878.

General Memoranda.

at \$42.10 and the current kind at \$2.7. Sago wood is at 7 reales.

JUNE 8.—The weather is cool and with a lovely breeze during the day. The frequent rain with which Providence has favoured this province, gives hope of a good crop. Vessels in port are—“American barque Goodell,” Amer. ship *Ladoga*, Brit. barque *Archos*, and the Spanish barkentine *San Lorenzo*. Four or five vessels more are expected here to load sugar.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

I have had a run down through Kent, surely one of our loveliest counties. The weather, during the previous week, has been brilliant with sunshine, all the fields and hedges and trees had donned their summer garb, and judging by appearances, should no cruel frost step in, the crop of cherries, pears and apples will be immense. The orchards were at their loveliest with their pink tipped blooms, and, in that holiday array, contrasted gravely with the dull uninteresting rows of hop sticks towards which the plants were only beginning to creep. But what a sight then, when the hop-harvest comes. Morris Englands once again! I passed through the quaint old town of Cranbrook, after which the erstwhile Mr Hardy of the War offices has taken his new title. Bells from its ancient red steeples were ringing proudly for this event, and gay bunting was floating from window to window across the street. All the houses around Cranbrook are splendidly old, and their long low roofs so much more picturesque than our modern ones. There was one quaint cottage I passed, superimposed above the door, “My Lady’s cottage.” It was left by a mistress to her butler, along with an annuity of sixty pounds a year, but with the proviso that though its owner might engage himself in small bits of business, he was neither to go into trade or service. The foolish man after a while, thought he could go out as an under-steward, and that none would be the wiser, but this leaked out, and the men of business deprived him of his house and legacy. The parish church is very large, but not elegant; I wonder if it was the lull of the sweet summer day which had stolen over the parson’s senses, to make him pray “for the Huz Courts of Parliament now assembled,” which, however well-meaning it might have been, was decidedly premature.

The Licensing Magistrates of the county of Middlesex are, perhaps, the most illigual of their cloth. They never seem to know where to draw the line. To-day they grant a licence to the Argyle. I do not object! To-morrow they refuse one to the Grosvenor Gallery Restaurant in Bond Street. I do object. Now, a more orderly place for refreshments than this latter does not exist, and, from its central position, it is a most convenient place whereat to lunch or dine. Yet, if I want a glass of spirit, beer or wine, I have to send the water to the nearest public house for it. It appears that when the Grosvenor opened last year, it was shortly after the date of the sitting of the Licensing Court, but on the representation of a couple of the Magistrates, the Inland Revenue granted a temporary licence. Now, when the request for a new licence is brought before the Bench, they refuse it! And why? Not because the Grosvenor is a disorderly house; not because it is not required; not because the Police have nothing to say against it—but because the dignity of the Bench has been hurt at the interference of the Inland Revenue! This is simply monstrous, that petty spite should guide the actions of Magistrates.

Parliament has met, so the season proper is at its height again, and the Park is very full, both morning and evening. I don’t think, however, that the sight is improving in its style. There are so many unmistakably hired conveyances, and so many undubitably hired horses, and these are of a very shady stock! It seems strange to me, how people in second-class turn-out can brave the critics on chair and on foot. However innocent you may look, you, as the occupant of a time-worn tray with a nedy horse, cannot but feel that people are wondering who the deuce you are, and what the deuce you pay per hour for hire. Everybody remarks a bad set-up in the Park, and you, to-day, have been the criticised one, find yourself, to-morrow, criticising, and wondering how on earth such is your modest catch—people can be so bare-faced as to be seen in such a miserable plight. But nevertheless, there is much to be envied in the matter of horses, carriages, dresses, and, add to these, a commodity quite popular at the moment, “other men’s wives.”

For the list of divorces to be heard and judged of, is very large, and comprises respondents and co-respondents of the very highest social circles. In fact, the poor man is not in it! It is My Lord and My Lady who occupy all Sir James Hannan’s time. Social life in the Drawing-room seems all to have gone adrift. You have only to search—a not very difficult task, for the type is well leaded—the columns of the daily papers, and you will get a sickly married life in the higher walks, and its attendant trust and bliss—and yet old England, beyond all other countries, is where domestic life, as a rule, is pre-eminently pure.

I sometimes wonder what a pretty woman’s feelings are when she knows she is pretty, that everybody else thinks the same, and that this same everybody raves verbally over this same beauty. Mrs Langtry is at present the adored one, and although she is the wife of a humble nobody—who is none the worse on that account—yet has become so much of a public character that I dare trespass into writing about her. To me it is not altogether nice for a husband to have his wife’s photo, in every shop-window—cabinet size two shillings each—but Mrs Langtry is everywhere, and the painter in the Academy have vied with each other in producing her on their canvas. Everybody here again pauses to admire; everybody stops to see her in the row when on horseback. On those hot and quiet Sunday afternoons, when the mail has gone out, perhaps some of your readers may be able to solve this problem—how does a woman feel under such circumstances. Paris laid the apple at the feet of Venus—but Paris was but one individual, whereas all London is a Paris just now, with the Venus, and her name is Langtry.

THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY TRACK.

The present state of what was once the Woosung Railway affords an apt illustration of the decay everywhere inherent in Chinese undertakings, when released from pressure from without. At first, on taking over the line, a disposition was evinced to remove every trace of such an innovation as a road. The rails were taken up, the sleepers removed, and the plant packed up in cases and shipped to Formosa, so as to be as far as possible out of sight and mind. We have no great belief in the desire to relay it in that fertile island; indeed, the manner in which it was taken over, and the barbarous usage to which it was subjected in the process of packing, showed plainly that its preservation formed no part of the official programmes. An idea was apparently present in the official mind, that the track so lately used as a railway could be converted into agricultural ground; and an attempt was, we believe, made to induce the peasant along the route to buy it back at the original selling rate. As, however, deep ditches had been sunk and the poor soil of the substrata turned up in an elevated bank, which was still further rendered unfit for agricultural uses by the spreading of a large quantity of stone ballast on its surface, the people along the route naturally objected to pay for what they would probably have found dear as a free gift. Negotiations, at second hand with the Municipal Council, showing that that body was unwilling to purchase out of Municipal funds a road for the benefit of the provinces at large, the officials apparently made a merit of necessity, and assumed their intention of keeping the line as a way to Woosung, and set to in their own way to construct what, by a figure of speech, might be denominated a road. The amount of progress of which the native official mind is capable may be judged of from the fact that the so-called road is impassable even for a modest jinrikisha. No one with any regard for his pony’s knees cares to ride down the path, and the original ‘buses which used to carry passengers to and from the station on the creek, are still unable to get one step beyond their former limit. Yet there is an undoubted tendency to develop traffic along the line, if only it were permitted. The ‘buses still set down passengers at the spot, who have to take their painful way thence to the villages along the line, by the antiquated wheelbarrow of the country, and coolies laboriously carrying chains are to be seen threading their steps along the narrow surface of the round stone ballasting covered with a thin layer of common mud. This is Chinese official progress in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, where good roads, carefully tended, exist as an example of what might be done. What the official mind is likely to produce in other regions, and how much easier there is in its expressions of a desire for wholesome progress, we may judge from this history of the decline and fall of the Woosung Railway.—*N. C. D. News.*

DIARY OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(Compiled from the *London Daily Papers*.)

FRIDAY, May 3.—It is said that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has taken the initiative in opening negotiations with the Cabinet of London, with regard to the question of holding a Congress, and that the negotiations are based upon more extended concessions than those hitherto accorded by Russia. Telegraphing last evening from Constantinople the *Daily Chronicle* special correspondent says, that General Tchernayeff is endeavouring, by alternate promises and threats, to induce the Sultan to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia. The *Morning Advertiser* correspondent at Pera telegraphs that General Tchernayeff has been appointed to the command of an expeditionary column, composed of 50,000 men, intended to march towards Cabul, and so threaten India. The Russians are reported to be approaching Batoum with the view of attacking it if it be not given up to them. The second detachment of the Indian local forces has left Bombay for Malta. There was a most enthusiastic demonstration when the local Bombay regiments embarked. The Cimbria remains at Mount Desert, and the United States Government is without information as to their movements.

SATURDAY, May 4.—Germany has assumed a more active part in the negotiations, and, while urging the assembly of a Congress, has proposed that she, instead of Russia, shall place the Treaty before the Plenipotentiaries. This offer, however, has not yet been accepted. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the Russian concession, announced yesterday, probably refers to some slightly modified suggestions made four or five days since by Germany. According to a correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung*, the Basraean districts of Roumania are completely occupied by Russian troops, and their officers declare that they mean to possess the land, either with or without the consent of Europe. The *Morning Advertiser* special correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs that war with Turkey may be said to have commenced. Ninety thousand Servians are to be on the frontier to-day. The Austrian occupation of Bosnia seems imminent. According to the *Daily Chronicle* special correspondent at Pesth, a telegram from Agram had reached there stating that General Philippovich had been ordered to concentrate 20,000 troops at Sisak, and further forces near Mori Kostane and Gradica, by which routes the occupation would be entered upon. Prince Gortchakoff has become worse. Prince Bismarck is better. News has been received at Lloyd’s from New York to the effect that the Oregon Steamship Company’s steamer *Aiac* had been sold at San Francisco to persons who are supposed to be agents of the Russian Government. The burden of the vessel is 1,354 tons, and she has 440 horse-power.

MONDAY, May 6.—Count Cordi, the Italian Foreign Minister, on Saturday explained the relation of Italy to the Eastern Question. He said that Italy had supported Germany in her offer to use her good offices to bring about an understanding between Russia and England. The Italian Government intended to maintain scrupulous impartiality, but to prove that Italy had become an element of order and civilisation in Europe. The evacuation of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum is repeatedly urged by Russia upon the Porte. The Grand Duke Nicholas arrived at St. Petersburg on Saturday afternoon, and was received at the railway station by the Emperor, the Czarevitch, and the other members of the Imperial family. An enthusiastic welcome was given him by a large crowd of people. General Gourko, in disgust at the appointment of General Tolstoi and the other pacific measures of the Russian Court, has sent in his resignation, and will return

to St. Petersburg. General Valentine Baker has been appointed to the command of two divisions defending Constantinople, which is now efficiently guarded.

TUESDAY, May 7.—Last night in the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to questions, said that active negotiations had been and were still going on, but that in the opinion of the Government it would be exceedingly disadvantageous to the public service for any general discussion to take place at that time. He might add, however, that the negotiations which they were carrying on with regard to the disturbances in Thessaly had been nearly concluded on an issue, and that there was every reason to believe that a pacification upon equitable terms would be secured. The Government policy had been and continued to be an endeavour to bring about such a settlement of the great questions that had been raised as would be of a peaceful and satisfactory character, and he saw no reason why there was less probability of such a settlement now than there was before the recess. Still, he did not disguise from the House and the country that the Government might be disappointed in their hope; it might be also that they would have to take measures of precaution in the interests of the Empire, and such measures they had felt it their duty to take. Throughout the Continent the hopes of peace are increasing, and at Vienna even a peaceful disposition is entertained. The attention of politicians is now mainly devoted to the coming visit of Count Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg. The object of this, as explained by the *Standard* special correspondent at Vienna, is to confer personally with the Czar on the subject of the present crisis, and to disabuse him of the impression that the English Government desired war. It is believed at Vienna that he will urge the voluntary modification of the Treaty as regards the boundaries of Bulgaria and the cession of Kars and Batoum.

WEDNESDAY, May 8.—Count Schouvaloff has left London for St. Petersburg, where he is expected to arrive on Sunday next. Russia’s demand for the evacuation of Shumla has been met by the Porte’s pointing out that the Russians are fortifying Adrianople, Silivrie, and Rodosto, whereas the Treaty of San Stefano stipulated that the Bulgarian fortresses should be dismantled. The Porte further draws attention to the fact that the Russians are fortifying Ruschuk, and that fresh troops are being sent there, although the garrison of that fortress was limited by the treaty to 50,000 men.

THURSDAY, May 9.—All the St. Petersburg newspapers look for an improvement in the situation as the result of Count Schouvaloff’s visit to that capital. The Count is considered the right man to bring about a complete understanding between the two Governments on the Eastern Question; and among the Russians such an understanding is earnestly desired. It is urged that the Russian Government has no desire to destroy British influence in Turkey, but on the contrary wishes to unite with England on behalf of the Christian population, and to secure peace. The only fear is lest Lord Beaconsfield’s Government should make proposals involving the humiliation of Russia. Intelligence has been received at Constantinople from Trebizond, according to which a considerable number of troops have been moved by the Russians into the districts adjacent to Batoum, the object apparently being to attack the place if it should not be yielded peacefully. Most of the Russian provision and ammunition trains have been transferred from San Stefano to Tschatalja. The new contracts signed by the Russian Commissioner make the place of delivery of goods Adrianoepol instead of San Stefano. The Mohammedan insurrection on the borders of Old Servia and Albania is reported to be spreading, and skirmishes have occurred between the insurgents and the Russians.

A NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

A new torpedo boat, designed to work under water, has just been brought under the notice of the Admiralty, and a model 4 feet 8 inches long has been made. The boat was originally designed by the late Lord Milton, who was well known at Westworth Woodhouse for his skill as a mechanician, assisted by Mr Turner, of the same place, and recently improved by Mr Councillor White, of Thorpe, near Rotherham. The new torpedo boat is intended to work under water by means of compressed air, and in every respect resembles a huge fish. In the fore-part of the head there are two large eyes, from which radiate a strong electric light that will exhibit the keel of an enemy’s vessel for a considerable distance, while a powerful ram is placed just above, capable of penetrating an armour-clad. In what may be termed the nostril, there is a revolving gun worked by hydraulic power and fired by electricity with new explosive, one pound of which, in a recent test, displaced 137 tons of iron stone *in situ*. The ram plays an important part, for it is not only the propeller, but being perforated on either side serves to expel either water or foul air. There are no masts, the deck being level, while inside the boat is divided into compartments, charged with compressed air. The boat is sunk to the depth required by taking water in at the bottom, and she could then remain under water, Mr White states, from three to nine hours, while in attacking a vessel the speed would be about eighteen knots an hour. The gun, which was the invention of Lord Milton, differs from all others. It is rotary, but has four chambers, placed like the spokes of a wheel, so that while one shot is being fired, a second is being charged, a third sprung, and a fourth cleaned, so that the shots can be fired in rapid succession. Such is a brief outline of the latest invention connected with torpedoes, the inventors of which state that they can prove that it can accomplish all that has been said it was capable of doing.

A TORPEDO FACTORY BLOWN UP IN RUSSIA.

A Cronstadt correspondent writes, under date May 1, as follows:

Details have just reached here of the destruction of the torpedo factory at Otschakoff a week ago. The establishment was a large one, and employed several hundred hands. The explosion took place at three o’clock in the morning, and seems to have been almost as dreadful as that which took place at Erith some years ago. The torpedo workshops, the naval laboratory, the sheds containing stacks of torpedoes ready for use, and an immense quantity of pyroxine were blown up by three separate explosions, the second occurring two minutes after the first, and the third five minutes later. The sheds

were felt miles away, and in Otschakoff itself a panic ensued, the inhabitants fancying that the English fleet was bombarding the town. The factory, laboratory, and most of the torpedo stores were found to have entirely disappeared, while the flames from the garrison stables lighted up with vivid effect five rows of barracks, the windows having been shattered, and, in some instances, the roof carried away. When the fire-engines came upon the scene the flames were rapidly approaching a magazine near the factory, in which were stored twenty-one barrels of gunpowder and five tons of pyroxine. By the courageous exertions of the garrison these dangerous stores were removed before the fire reached the building. Letters from the spectators speak in terms of admiration of the heroic conduct of the soldiers, who coolly rolled away barrels of powder and carried off cases of dynamite under their arms while the sparks were falling like rain among them. The flames were got under at six o’clock. All the buildings within two miles of the seat of the explosion suffered damage of a more or less serious character. During the day peasants came into Otschakoff with bags and torpedo cases which had fallen at a distance of five miles from the town, and ships at sea picked up wrecks of the factory ten miles away from land. The cause of the disaster is supposed to have been “spontaneous combustion.” The damage is said to be Government and private buildings at Otschakoff is described in the official report as immense. Fortunately the loss of life was not so great as it might have been, only twelve persons being supposed to have perished.

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The Royal Naval Reserve, the men belonging to which can be called under the pendant by a Royal Proclamation in times of emergency, consists of merchant seamen who undergo a certain amount of training in gun and small-arm drill every year. On first joining the force men enrol themselves for five years; those who are *bond fide* able seamen, who can read, steer, and steer, being placed in the first-class reserve, while those of inferior qualifications form the second-class. Every man in the reserve has to drill twenty-eight days in each year; but he may, if he chooses, divide the whole period into four parts of seven days each, after his first drill, which must be of at least a fortnight’s duration. If he has permission to stay away from England for more than a year, he must on his return make up arrears; and therefore in the twelve months following his return from a long voyage a reserve man may have to drill for six weeks or two months. Provided he complies with the regulations and performs the required drill, the first-class reserve man receives a retaining fee of £2 a year, paid in quarterly instalments, and a guinea a week while undergoing drill. Trained men receive a penny a day extra pay. A man in the second class is given an annual retainer of £2 10s., a suit of uniform clothing, and 1s. 3d. a week while at drill. After completing a five-year service in the reserve a man may re-enrol for a further period of three years, and at the age of sixty he becomes entitled to a pension of £12 a year. No man who is over thirty years of age is allowed to enter the reserve, unless he has been in the Royal Navy, when he may be enrolled if he is less than thirty-five years old; and, therefore, to obtain a pension a man must have belonged to the reserve for thirty years: but men who become incapacitated from earning their own living by causes they could not prevent may be granted a pension after twenty years’ service, and a man wounded or hurt while at drill or when called out is treated in all respects as a man belonging to the navy.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia says the Russian operations in the United States may be summarized as follows:—

Few munitions of war have been recently shipped to Russia; no vessel can be positively indicated as a privateer, but Russia intends buying several fast steamers to arm and man as cruisers, the Cimbria’s passengers being intended for this purpose. No steamer is yet known as having been purchased, but two on the Pacific Coast, one on its voyage thither, and two in Atlantic ports, are believed to be under negotiation for Russian purposes. Inquiries are always made for the fastest steamers. There is a growing disposition among American shipowners to avail themselves of this opportunity to sell vessels which the depressed state of trade has deprived of occupation. Hence every purchasing inquiry meets anxious sellers, though the vessels offered are generally unsaleable. Russia could, therefore, in case of war with England, maintain her present positions, but would have no forces—not to speak of an Indian campaign—for taking precautionary measures against Austria at whose mercy she would be, if Austria resolved on warlike measures.

It is rather a bold stroke of a prisoner to make financial proposals on a large scale to the Governor of Newgate. This was done the other day by an escaped convict from America, named Cherwood, who had been twice convicted in the United States of forgery. He has been sentenced this week for converting a cheque for £4,11s. 8d. into £4,11s. 8d., and altering a stolen set of circular notes by means of chemicals to make them payable in his favour. In Newgate, when he found that there was no escape, he wrote to the Governor promising to give him a thousand a year if he could persuade the London bankers to provide £1,000, a sum-

which is a point, *D.*, held in position by a thin spring *D.E.*, and fixed to this point and the plate a buffer of india-rubber *C*. On turning the handle *V*, the cylinder *A* has a lateral movement and the point *D* travels in the groove cut on the cylinder *A*. Now on speaking into the mouth-piece *B* (Figure 1) one causes the point to vibrate, and by this vibration a series of indentations will be made on a piece of tin-foil, which has been stretched over the cylinder *A*; and by passing the same indentations before the point again the plate vibrates in an identical manner to what it did when one spoke against it, and hence the plate reproduces what one said, and in a distinct and clear manner. The funnel *F* is attached to *B* after one has spoken so as to amplify the sound. The bearing *P.P.* should be made to open on a hinge for the purpose of taking out the cylinder and shaft in order to recover the cylinder with tin-foil; this is done by laying the foil on plate glass, gumming the ends of the foil and then rolling the cylinder over it. The point is made of steel or diamond. It will be seen by the drawing that there is an arrangement for throwing *B* in and out of gear.

G.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

To the Editor of the “CHINA MAIL.”

Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

Sir,—You were good enough some time ago to insert in your paper a diagram and explanation of the telephone with which a friend at home had favoured me. Enclosed you will find a diagram of the phonograph, which you may also feel inclined to have cut in the same manner and inserted in the *Mail*, together with the accompanying explanation. I should add that this as well as the previous diagram, were furnished to me by Mr. Ernest de la Rue, a member of the highly distinguished scientific family of that name.

(Figure 1) is a cylinder through which passes a spindle, on one end of which there is a thread cut; a thread of a similar pitch being cut on the drum so as to make a spiral groove. *X* is a weight, and *V* a handle. *B* (figure 1) is the portion of the instrument which one speaks into. This is shown in section in figure 2, and is nearly the same as that used in the telephone, there being a thin iron plate *Q.Q.* (figure 2) held between two flanges, *B* and *C*. Here is the addition:

P. (Figure 2.)

P. (Figure 2.)

P. (Figure 2.)

P. (Figure 2.)

<img alt="Diagram of a phonograph mechanism showing a cylindrical component with internal parts labeled

Portfolio.

REMINISCENCES OF CHILDHOOD.
How sweet, when gliding through this vale of strife,
To whilst back to scenes of earlier life;
To leave while the tumult of the crowd,
The clashing discord, and contentious proud,
And half those days of innocence and joy
When youth world please, and nothing would
allay.

When all was pleasant as the radiant sun,
That deck'd the hill top as the day began;
To feel the fresh rise to our pale wan cheeks,
As we recall those many childhood freaks,
To march forward in one length'ning train,
Each fond reminiscence of youth again;
To see before our dim suffusing eyes
The well-known haunts and scenes of childhood
rise.

Theatched roof'd cot with ivy-covered green
(That seem'd as though it had fit old age
as screen),

Wherein, mid this world's inharmonious strife,
The infant form first issued into life.
Bless'd home of childhood! where, in purest
mode,

The blith blessings of this world abode;
Where round the social heart at night we drov,
The evening consultations to pursue;

That home, where first a mother taught her son,
To tread the footprints which his God had done;
First sow'd the seeds of virtue and of truth;

And hate for all unseemly vice and ruth;
Or taught, with all her gentleness and care,
The infant tongue to lip the simple prayer:

Here, where a father school'd the youthful mind;

Or pointed out the path to honest fame,
And bid his child acquire an honour'd name.
Bless'd thoughts of childhood I once more let me
roam.

In fancy's wanderings, near that hollow'd home;
Once more to wander in the woodland grove,
That school'd nightly with the oft-told love;

Where off the rustic strolf at a strole,
With some coy maiden ling'ring by his side,
Each breast consuming what it would impart,

Yet lack'd the courage to unveil the heart.
How oft have I, while Hesper shew'd his light,
Mark'd the lone bitters wend its homeward
flight!

Or watch'd the caving rocks in numbers fly
Across the high dome of heaven's ethereal sky;

Or traced the day's last vestige to its rest,
Beneath the summit of the far-off west;

Or singing by some smiling shady brook,

From nature's bountiful some new food partook,
As o'er my head the warbling songsters flew,

And on the landscape soon were lost to view.

These are thy charms, bless'd childhood! these

are thine.

And to thy memory I my heart consign,

And till pale death shall wait me home to rest,

These, thy sweet themes, shall concentrate my
breath.

Even as the mariner, thro' the darksome night,
Plies the distance for the well-known light,

And, as he sights it, knows that, close at hand,

Is that blest spot on earth—his native land;

While he gaves childhood's thoughts arise,

And melt the wax drops trickling from his eyes

And the lone wand'rer in his biss, forgets

A sailor's hardships; and the sad regrets;

His soul is waited where the billows cease,

And childhood's merriment hails the storms to
go.

—*Daily Review.*

SPRING.

Even as a child, who through a thund'ring
night

Slept in a peace which set the rout to
scorn,

Wakes at the glad beam of the new day's
light,

And as it laugh'd at eve, it laughs at
morn;

II.

So all unconscious what rough winds did
blow,

How wintry elements had met in strife,

Your Earth, from 'neath the blanket of the
snow,

Jumps forth, all leaf bedecked, and laughs
with life.

—*Thomas S. Cleary.*

III.

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WOMEN'S INFLUENCE ON SOCIAL LIFE.—Inestimably great is the influence a sweet-minded woman may wield over those around her. It is to her that her friends would come in seasons of sorrow and sickness for help and support—one sooth-ing touch of her kindly hand would work wonders on the feverish child, a few words let fall from her lips in the ear of a sorrowing sister would do much to raise the load of grief, which was bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home, worn out with the pressure of business, and feeling irritable with the world in general; but when he enters the cosy sitting-room, sees the blaze of the bright fire, his slippers placed by loving hands in readiness, and meets his wife's smiling face, he summons in a moment to the sooth-ing influence which act as the balm of Gilead on his wounded spirit, that are wearied with combating with the stern realities of life. The rough schoolboy lies in a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in his mother's smile; the little one, full of glee, with its own large trouble, finds a haven of rest on its mother's breast, and so on might go on with instance after instance of the influence a sweet-minded woman has in the social life with which she is connected. —*St. James's Magazine.*

"ALL IN A GLOW."—A walk in wintry weather is not, we are confident, enough in favour with our people—especially with those of sedentary habits. And yet it is the best time of all the year for realising the full pleasure and profit of pedestrianism. How grateful the crisp air is to the lungs! How it inspires and sustains one in a swinging gait of four or five miles an hour! How the cheeks glow, and the eyes shine, and the muscles tingle, with delightful vigour after such a walk through the winter sunshine! The able-bodied man who will shun down shivering in the corner of a "buskin" in an air frosty from the pack of humanity breathing and exhaling thereon, when he has only two or three miles to walk, deserves to be assisted by the demons of influenza, neuralgia, sciatica, colds, and headache that lurk therein! Even a ride in a phæton robes the trip of half its benefit. The air is good, to be sure, but the exercise is lacking, and its resulting benefit to the blood, and the muscular and nervous systems. Who that experienced it would exchange the exhilaration that comes from being "all in a glow," after a brisk walk through the sparkling air, for the total or merely fair satisfaction of having had a ride? The reflections of the post Holmes' "pride of pedestrianism" are no fanciful sketch to the real joys of a winter's walk. The lassitude of spring and the languor of summer, which made ambling either a necessity or a delight, now give way to the vim and vigour of health, seeking its natural expression of activity under favourable conditions. Winter-walking is a sure cure for cold feet. It banishes the "creep-sweat" from the spinal column, and sends the physical blood about its sys-

tem. As a "nervine" it is a million times better than medicine, and for improving the complexion it is worth a whole harbourful of lotions and washes. It will put an edge to appetite that you can't buy at the doctor's, and in promoting digestion is better than a corner drug-store's entire stock of bitters and pills. If you have never tried it, take a walk. Keep your mouth closed, your shoulders well thrown back, your head up, and remember that your legs—and especially your hips—were given to you to walk with. Some people walk with their knees, bodies, and shoulders—and no wonder they don't like it. We don't like to see them. There is an art in walking as in other things.—*Christian Globe.*

THE DETECTIVE OFFICER.

By "Waters."

GAMBLERS.

A little more than a year after the period when adverse circumstances—chiefly the result of my own reckless follies—compelled me to enter the ranks of the metropolitan police, as the sole means left me of procuring food and raiment, the attention of one of the principal chiefs of the force was attracted towards me by the ingenuity and boldness which I was supposed to have manifested in hitting upon and unravelling a clue which ultimately led to the detection and punishment of the perpetrators of an artificially contrived fraud upon an eminent tradesman of the west end of London. The chief sent for me; and after a somewhat lengthened conversation, not only expressed approbation of my conduct in the particular matter under discussion, but hinted that he might shortly need my services in other affairs requiring intelligence and resolution.

Three days elapsed before I received the expected summons. On waiting on him, I was agreeably startled to find that I was to be at once employed on a mission which the most sagacious and experienced detective-officers would have felt honoured to undertake.

Here is a written description of the persons of this gang of blacklegs, swindlers, and forgers, concluded the Commissioner, summing up his instructions. "It will be your object to discover their private haunts, and secure legal evidence of their nefarious practices. We have been hitherto baffled, principally, I think, through hasty zeal of the officers employed; you must especially avoid that error. They are practised scoundrels; and it will require considerable patience, as well as acumen, to unmask and bring them to justice. One of their more recent victims is young Mr Merton, son by a former marriage of the Dowager Lady Everton." Her ladyship has applied to us for assistance in extricating him from the toils in which he is mired. You will call on her at five o'clock this afternoon—in plain clothes of course—and obtain whatever information on the subject she may be able to afford. Remember to communicate directly with me; and any assistance you may require shall be promptly rendered.

With these and a few other minor directions needless to recapitulate, I was dismissed to a task which, difficult and possibly perilous as it might prove, I hailed as a delightful relief from the wearing monotony and dull routine of ordinary duty.

I hastened home; and after dressing with great care—the best part of my wardrobe had been fortunately saved by Emily from the wreck of my fortune—I proceeded to Lady Everton's mansion. I was immediately marshalled to the drawing-room, where I found her ladyship and her daughter—a beautiful, fairy-looking girl—awaiting my arrival. Lady Everton appeared to us for assistance in extricating him from the toils in which he is mired. You will call on her at five o'clock this afternoon—in plain clothes of course—and obtain whatever information on the subject she may be able to afford. Remember to communicate directly with me; and any assistance you may require shall be promptly rendered.

—Ruined—done up! Nobody should know that better than you."

"My good fellow, you do not 'faze' me!"

"I imagine nothing, my dear Cardon. I was very thoroughly done—done brown as it is written in the vulgar tongue. But fortunately my kind old uncle—"

"Passgrave is dead!" interrupted my old acquaintance, eagerly jumping to a conclusion, "and you are his heir! I congratulate you, my dear fellow. This is indeed a charming 'reverse of circumstances.'"

"Yes; but mind I have given up the old game. No more dice-devilry for me. I have promised Emily never to touch a card again."

The cold, hard eye of the incarnate fiend—he was little else—gleamed mockingly at these "good intentions" of a practised gambler fallen upon his ear; but he only replied: "Very good; quite right, my dear boy. But come, let me introduce you to Mr Merton, a highly connected personage, I assure you. By-the-way, he added in a caresses, confidential tone, "my name for family and other reasons, which I will hereafter explain to you, is for the present Sandford."

"Sandford?"

"Yes; do not forget. But allons, or the ball will be over."

I was introduced in due form to Mr Merton as an old and esteemed friend, whom he—Sandford—had not seen for many months. At the conclusion of the ballet, Sandford proposed that we should adjourn to the European Coffee-house, nearly opposite. This was agreed to, and out we sailed. At the top of the staircase we jostled against the Commissioner, who, like us, was leaving the house. He bowed slightly to Mr Merton's apology, and his eye wandered briefly and coldly over our persons; but not the faintest sign of interest or recognition escaped him. I thought it possible he did not know me in my changed apparel; but looking back after descending a few steps, I was quickly undeceived. A sharp, swift glance, expressive both of encouragement and surprise, shot out from under his pent-house brows, and as swiftly vanished. He did not know how little I needed spurting to the goal we had both in view!

We discussed two or three bottles of wine with much gaiety and relish. Sandford especially was in exuberant spirits, brimming over with brilliant anecdote and sparkling badinage. He saw in me a fresh, ripe prey, and his eager spirit revelled by anticipation, in the victory which he nothing doubted to obtain over my "excellent intentions and wide-planned virtue." About half-past twelve o'clock he proposed to adjourn. This was eagerly assented to by Mr Merton, who had for some time exhibited unmistakable symptoms of impatience and unrest.

"You will accompany us, Waters?" said Sandford, as we rose to depart. "There is, I suppose, no vow registered in the matrimonial archives against looking on at a game played by others!"

"O no; but don't ask me to play!"

"Certainly not; and a devilish sneer curled his lip. "Your virtue shall suffice no temptation, be assured."

We soon arrived before the door of a quiet, respectable-looking house in one of the streets leading from the Strand; a low peculiar knock, given by Sandford, was promptly answered; then a pass-word, which I did not catch, whispered by him through the key-hole, and we pass in.

We proceeded upstairs to the first floor, the shutters of which were carefully closed, so that no intimation of what was going on could possibly reach the street. The

name mentioned in this narrative are, for obvious reasons, omitted.

ever, whose favours I was extremely desirous to return in kind. Such, with increased conviction, was my mind. The summer of course kept to myself; and after emphatically cautioning his ladies to keep our proceedings a profound secret from Mr Merton, I took my leave, amply provided with the resources requisite for carrying into effect the scheme which I had resolved upon. I also arranged that, instead of waiting personally on her ladyship, which might excite observation and suspicion, I should report progress by letter through the post.

"If it should be he?" thought I, as I emerged into the street. The bare suspicion had sent the blood through my veins with furious violence. "If this Sandford be, as I suspect, that villain Cardon, success will indeed be triumph—victory!" Lady Everton need not in that case seek to animate my zeal by promises of money recompence. A blighted existence, a young and gentle wife by his means cast down from opulence to sordid penury would stimulate to energy and action the dullest even that ever crawled the earth. Pray Heaven my suspicion prove correct; and then, O mine enemy, look well to yourself, for the avenger is at your heels!"

Sandford, I had been instructed, was usually present at the Italian Opera during the ballet: the box he, generally occupied was designated in the memoranda of the police; and as I saw by the bills that a very successful piece was to be performed that evening, I determined on being present.

I entered the house a few minutes past ten o'clock, just after the commencement of the ballet, and looked eagerly round. The box in which I was instructed to seek my man was empty. The momentary disappointment was soon repaid. Five minutes had not elapsed when Cardon, looking more insolently triumphant than ever, entered arm-in-arm with a pale aristocrat-looking young man, whom, from his striking resemblance to a portrait in Lady Everton's drawing-room, I had no difficulty in deciding to be Mr Merton. My course of action was at once determined on. Posing only to master the emotion which the sight of the glittering reptile in whose poisonous folds I myself had been involved and crushed, inspired, I passed to the opposite side of the house, and boldly entered the box. Cardon's back was towards me, and I tapped him lightly on the shoulder. He turned quickly round i and if a batiste had confronted him, he could scarcely have exhibited greater terror and surprise. My aspect, nevertheless, was studiously bland and conciliating, and my outstretched hand seemed to invite a renewal of our old friendship.

"Waters!" he at last stammered, feebly accepting my proffered grasp—"who would have thought of meeting you here?"

"Not you, certainly, since you stare at old friend as if he were some frightful goblin about to swallow you. Really?"

"Hush! Let us speak together in the lobby." An old friend, he added in answer to Mr Merton's surprised stare. "We will return in an instant."

"Why what is all this, Waters?" said Cardon, recovering his wonted sang-froid; the instant we were alone. "I understand you had retired from amongst us; were in fact

that shall I say?"

"Ruined—done up! Nobody should know that better than you."

"My good fellow, you do not 'faze' me!"

"I imagine nothing, my dear Cardon. I was very thoroughly done—done brown as it is written in the vulgar tongue. But fortunately my kind old uncle—"

"Passgrave is dead!" interrupted my old acquaintance, eagerly jumping to a conclusion, "and you are his heir! I congratulate you, my dear fellow. This is indeed a charming 'reverse of circumstances.'"

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CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1843.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4664. 五月十日六年八十七百八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1878.

日五十月五年寅戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

LONDON.—F. ALZAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORGE, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROENY, 19, Rue Monseur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 128, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOXON, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAXL & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.
CHINA.—Macao, MEISSN A. DE MELLO & CO., Macao. CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow. HEDGE & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,000,000 Dollars.

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T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.
Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY,

the 25th June, 1878, at 11 o'clock a.m. precisely, at the Godowns of Messrs. NORTON & CO., Duddell Street,

An Invoice of Assorted PRINTING TYPES, BORDERS, LEADS, &c.; also a Lot of PRINTING, CARTRIDGE, LETTER, FOOLSCAP, and NOTE PAPER, and ENVELOPES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

VEYRON'S FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp. COFFEE ROASTERS and COFFEE MILLS. SETS OF GARDENING UTENSILS. GENT'S TOOL CHESTS. MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS. METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases. SPIRIT LEVELS. HAMMERS. DOG COLLARS and CHAINS. SAILOR'S SEWING and ROPING PALMS. COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS & MAST-HEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric Lenses according to the latest Admiralty regulations. DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps. Porthole GLASSES, assorted sizes.

BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS. LETT'S DIARIES, for 1878. NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS. WORKS OF REFERENCE and GIFT BOOKS.

SHEET MUSIC and SONGS. IMPERIAL TRACING PAPER. RODGERS' CELEBRATED CUTLERY. MAPPIN & CO.'S SCISSORS. MANIFOLD WRITERS. LETTER SCALES.

STATIONERY of ALL KINDS. BROWN WRAPPING PAPER. CARD-BORD, Assorted Colours.

DATE RACKS. INVOICE FILES. QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES.

UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK. MAUVE INK.

MAYWARD & NOYES' WRITING and COPYING INK.

MUCILLAGE, &c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH'S CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE,

and

HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Hhds. and Kilderkins.

Finest CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

FOR SALE.

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

HUBBUCK'S White Zinc Paints.

White Lead.

Red Lead.

Venetian Red.

Green Paint.

Black Paint.

Brown Oxide.

Yellow Paint.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

In 5 Gallon Drums and Barrels.

VARNISHES—Copal.

Black and Bright.

CORDAGE—Europe Rope. Bolt Rope.

Marline.

Hawserline.

Spunyarn.

Signal Hallards.

BUNTING—All Colors.

HEMP Seaming Twine.

Hemp Roping Twine.

Cotton Twine.

HENRY'S CANVAS.

COTTON DUCK,

Nos. 1 to 8.

COTTON RAVENS, 8, 10 and 12 oz.

RUTHERFORD'S ALL LONG FLAX

AND

NAVY BOILED CANVAS

ASH OARS,

14, 16, 18, and 20 feet long.

ENGINE PACKING (TUCKS ROUND), ALL SIZES.

CANVAS INSERTION.

PURE GUM.

Hongkong, June 16, 1878.

FOR SALE.

A JAPAN PONY, very quiet and good tempered; and a BUGGY and HARNESS, to be SOLD either singly or together. May be seen at the Dock-Yard, on application at the Gate any time between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Hongkong, June 11, 1878.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.

and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNST JOHN ERTEL, PH.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

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Hongkong, May 1, 1878.

For Sale.

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DRAWING PAPER.

FAIRNA'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.

QUININE.

RED INK for STEEL PENS.

BABE'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.

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GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.

THE NEW LIFE JACKET.

G. B. D. PIPES.

IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

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THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs.)

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Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR.

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(in diamond) 4 1/16".

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MOLASSES.

SPIRITS of WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.

RUM, 45°, 50°, O. P. and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.

AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.

BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants).

ROUGH BONE T

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. YANGTSE, Commandant RAPATEL, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave the Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 21st June, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,

Hongkong, June 10, 1878. Agent.

je22

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
TOKYO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,
the 22nd Instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on regular rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. of 21st Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

General Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, June 11, 1878. je22

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALICIO" will be de-
spatched for San Francisco via Yoko-
hama, or about MONDAY, the 1st July,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 30th June. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to
Officers of the Army and Navy and to
Members of the Civil and Consular
Services.

For further information as to Freight
of Passages, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, May 29, 1878. jy1

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

B. S. YANGTSE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for S. S.
India, from London, in connec-
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
and stored at their risk at the Company's
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-day, the 30th Instant,
at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WED-
NESDAY, the 5th June, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUHEY,

Hongkong, May 30, 1878. Agent.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE BRITISH BARK PER ARDUA,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned
for countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

MEYER & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 14, 1878. je21

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE BRITISH BARK ELIZABETH
CHILDS, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned
for countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before
delivery can be obtained, they will be re-
quired to sign the Average Bond and to give
Approved Guarantees for Contribution to
General Average.

MEYER & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. je20

FROM HAMBURG & SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. ASIA, C. J. DRIFTER, Master,
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed at their risk and stored in
the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence
and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery
may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
18th June will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SLEMSSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 12, 1878. je18

BRITISH BARK HYLTON CASTLE,
FROM GLASGOW.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby requested to send
in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned
for countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 30, 1878. je20

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENT in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, is prepared to grant
POLICIES AGAINST FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance
in China.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premiums current,
at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings and on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Halls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents. Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of

£46,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up..... Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE..... 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... 164,000
Total Capital and accumula- tions this date..... Tls. 754,000

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F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman
M. P. EVANS, Esq. O. LUCAS, Esq.
C. KREBS, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.

Secretaries:

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all parts of the World, at current
rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS
OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878. jy20

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World,
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Insur-
ances at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £12,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

SHENG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACHENG, Merchant.

PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO SAM, of Hop-Yik Chan, Merchant.

LEE YEE, of Lee Yee Hong, Merchant.

CHAU CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
BUILDINGS and on Goods stored
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to
DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 3 and 9, Praya West,
Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au28

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George the First,

A. D. 170.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Assurances as follows:

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of paper may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 16 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—

Via San Francisco, or Mareilles, via Brindisi
Letters, — 22 26
Registration, — 12 12
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books and Patterns, — 8 10

Aspinwall (N.E.), Babuwa, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), Mexico (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), Salvador (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.):—

Letters, — 16 34 68
Registration, — None 12 12
Newspapers, — 4 4 6
Books and Patterns, — 8 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—
Letters, — 12* 16 20
Registration, — 8 12 12
Newspapers, — 2* 4 6
Books and Patterns, — 4* 6 8

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—
Letters, — 30 46 50
Newspapers, — 6 6 8
Books and Patterns, — 14 10 12
Registration, — 12 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.E.), Newfoundland:—

Letters, — 16 16 20
Registration, — 12 12 12
Newspapers, — 4* 4 6
Books and Patterns, — 8* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—

Letters, — 34 38
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books and Patterns, — 8 10
Registration — None None

West Indies only:—

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, Per 2 oz.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—

Between the above by Contract Mail:—

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unjoined.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule is infringed, the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements in charge as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by this method.

Local Parcel Post. 1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Posts Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pahoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcel may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmaster being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although it does so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity may be material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries are restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easily of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind—but such articles only—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any foreign stamp on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence. Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unjoined.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter.

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No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Vessel's Name.	Length.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
America	5 c	Graham	Brit. str.	563	May 13	Birley & Co.	Kloon Dock	
Antenor	5 c	Jones	Brit. str.	1644	June 14	Butterfield & Swire	at daylight	
Argentino	8 c	Barnett	Brit. str.	915	April 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	For Sale	
Arratoon Apoor	5 c	Mactavish	Brit. str.	1392	June 4	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-day	
Asia	5 c	Djorup	Dan. str.	680	June 12	Siemenssen & Co.	To-morrow	
Bellona	3 c	Iahrens	Ger. str.	738	June 14	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Benlodi	2 c	Buchanan	Brit. str.	990	June 6	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Bombay	2 b	Brit.	str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		
Burmese	5 c	Luck	Brit. str.	1268	June 12	Melchers & Co.		
Camoes	2 b			95	Oct.	2 Kwok Acheong		
City of Tokio	5 c	Maury	Amer. str.	5070	June 1	P. M. S. R. Co.		
Douglas	5 h	Pieman	Brit. str.	864	June 12	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Emu	4 c	Blanco	Span. str.	222	June 15	Remedios & Co.		
Fame	6 b	Spanier	Brit. str.	697	April 18	H. K. & W. Poole Dock Co.		
Fitzpatrick	2 b	Humphries	Brit. str.	701	June 14	Kwok Acheong		
Kienchow	2 b	Brit.	str.	701	June 14	Siemenssen & Co.		
Kjoberhavn	2 b	Jerichow	Dan. str.	1203	June 2	Russell & Co.		
Macan	1 b	Eringa	Span. str.	371	June 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Malabar	3 c	Gould	Brit. str.	1203	May 20	Siemenssen & Co.		
Marcia	4 c	Brokes	Brit. str.	1060	May 20	Siemenssen & Co.		
Moray	5 c	Butcher	Brit. str.	1427	June 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Norma	2 h	Walker	Brit. str.	606	June 12	Kwok Acheong		
Ocean	4 h	Edmondson	Brit. str.	971	June 8	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Orissa	5 c	Priscoe	Brit. str.	1119	May 30	P. O. & S. N. Co.		
Pasig	4 c	Zabala	Span. str.	106	June 16	Remedios & Co.		
Pernambuco	5 c	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	June 12	Melchers & Co.		
Quinta	3 c	Wrang	Ger. str.	874	June 12	Soey Shing		
Somerset	4 c	Green	Brit. str.	654	June 12	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Teheran	2 b	Johnson	Brit. str.	1679	June 14	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Zamboanga	4 c	Aranguren	Span. str.	570	June 12	Landsberg & Co.		
Sailing Vessels								
Albyn's Isle	1 c	Burgess	Brit. bge.	800	May 24	Rozario & Co.		
Alecidus	4 c	Trail	Brit. bge.	988	May 26	Borneo Co., Limited		
Anne	3 c	Davidson	Ger. bge.	831	June 2	Captain		
Annie Norway	4 c	Gales	Brit. bge.	752	May 27	Borneo Co., Limited		
Areola	4 c	Fenery	Brit. bge.	947	April 24	Carlowitz & Co.		
Aristide	8 c	Brandt	Fch. bge.	899	May 30	Carlowitz & Co.		
Belle of Oregon	7 c	Merriman	Amer. str.	1185	May 27	Rozario & Co.		
Bonita	4 c	Stehr	Ger. 3m. sc.	343	May 22	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
O. L. Pearson	7 c	Swaine	Amer. 3m. sc.	664	June 1	Order		
Catherine Mardon	4 c	Marden	Brit. sch.	287	June 3	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Channel Queen	7 c	Lacheur	Brit. bge.	605	June 11	Messagers Maritimes		
Condor	3 c	Steffens	Ger. bge.	368	May 22	Siemenssen & Co.		
Condor	3 c	Godey	Ger. bge.	247	June 14	Chinese		
Cordovan	4 c	Bartson	Fch. bge.	459	May 26	Carlowitz & Co.		
Eleanor	7 c	Jobson	Brit. bge.	433	June 10	Meyer & Co.		
Elizabeth Child	2 c	Lindberg	Brit. bge.	891	June 12	Meyer & Co.		
Esperance	2 c	Gullion	Fch. bge.	272	June 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Francesco	2 b	Demarci	Ital. bge.	757	May 30	Order		
Francis B. Fay	7 c	Rollins	Amer. bge.	893	May 16	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Frank Marion	4 c	Eldridge	Amer. bge.	678	April 7	Russell & Co.		
Frederick	2 c	Kermode	Brit. bge.	904	May 30	Norton & Co.		
Frederick	4 h	Wulf	Ger. bge.	594	May 29	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Genine Bronx	3 c	Trimbuch	Ger. bge.	402	May 27	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Golden Spur	2 c	Farrell	Brit. sh.	666	May 16	Meyer & Co.		
Gram	3 c	McGregor	Brit. bg.	354	June 20	Borneo Co., Limited		
Gustav & Marie	2 b	Buhret	Ger. sh.	605	June 14	Wialer & Co.		
H. G. Johnson	4 c	Colby	Amer. bge.	1081	April 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Hans	3 c	Dencken	Ger. bge.	459	May 26	Wicker & Co.		
Helena	2 c	Inkster	Brit. bge.	433	May 18	Carlowitz & Co.		
Heinrich Ibsen	2 c	Daa	Norw. bge.	273	June 2	Chinese		
Hertford Castle	2 c	Lembke	Ger. bge.	210	June 2	Wieder & Co.		
Jetti	2 c	Scott	Brit. bge.	433	May 27	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Kate Waters	2 c	Antonides	Aust. bge.	674	May 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Kenton	2 c	Giese	Brit. bge.	580	June 22	Rozario & Co.		
Lady Bowen	3 c	Colvin	Brit. bge.	667	June 3	Yuen Fat Hong		
Leonia	3 c	Fox	Brit. bge.	592	May 29	30 Chinese		
Lucie	3 c	Richard	Fch. bge.	494	May 31	Carlowitz & Co.		
Malvina	3 c	Klindt	Span. bge.	458	May 28	Tack Mess		
Martha Broekmann	3 c	Kluge	Ger. bge.	479	June 7	Wieder & Co.		
Moss Glen	7 c	Kluth	Ger. bge.	481	June 5	May & Co.		
Navasink	4 c	Nicholls	Brit. bge.	549	May 29	Chinese		
Netherston	2 c	Barstow	Amer. bge.	724	May 24	Russell & Co.		
Nicolaus	2 c	Moore	Brit. sch.	187	June 10	Captain		
Norman Court	2 c	Shewar	Brit. bge.	217	May 18	Remedios & Co.		
Nuevo Constante	2 c	Uribate	Span. sch.	799	May 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Nyassa	7 c	Garrick	Brit. sh.	549	May 28	22 Carlowitz & Co.		
Occident	7 c	Timmeen	Ger. bge.	248	May 25	Wieder & Co.		
Orion	4 c	Scott	Brit. bge.	831	June 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Palestino	4 c	Scrowcroft	Brit. bge.	598	June 2	Captain		
Paros	4 c	Pasco	Fch. bge.	344	June 2	Butterfield & Swire		
Per Lucia	1 c	Taggart	Brit. sh.	789	June 14	Meyer & Co.		
R. B. Fuller	8 c	Merryman	Amer. sh.	1380	May 22	Borneo Company, Limited		
Rideman	2 c	Bishop	Brit. bge.	718	June 3	Naval Yard		
Roderick Hay	4 c	Nicolson	Brit. bge.	611	June 20	Order		
Rosetta McNeil	2 c	Brown	Amer. bge.	933	April 14	Butterfield & Swire		
Sarah Nicholson	7 c	Selkirk	Brit. sh.	834	May 28	Melchers & Co.		
Sedan	7 c	Schutte	Ger. bge.	702	May 12	Meyer & Co.		
Silas Fish	2 c	Williams	Amer. bge.	1161	May 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sir Charles Napier	2 c	French	Brit. sh.	816	May 22	Meyer & Co.		
Sir Harry Parkes	2 c	Chapman	Brit. sh.	387	May 22	22 Carlowitz & Co.		
Suly	4 c	Bara	Fch. bge.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Sunatra	3 c	Oloough	Amer. sh.	717	May 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
The Gooloo	7 c	Torkilson	Brit. bge.	604	June 2	22 Carlowitz & Co.		
Tokated	2 c	Harrison	Dutch pgs.	263	June 14	Siemenssen & Co.		
Trio	2 c	Barker	Brit. bge.	486	May 20	Wieder & Co.		
Varuna	2 c	Sadhan	Ger. bge.	534	May 30	Captain		
W. E. Gladstone	2 c	Gallichan	Brit. bge.	1737	May 29	Captain		
Wandering Jew	4 c	Talpey	Amer. sh.	809	May 60	Rozario & Co.		
Wealthy Pendleton	2 c	Blanchard	Amer. bge.	487	June 4	Meyer & Co.		
Wm. H. Ditz	2 c	Endfoot	Amer. 3m. sc.	265	May 28	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Victory	4 c</							